

**US DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
NORTHERN DIVISION**

ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR, on behalf of
herself and a class of all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF SAGINAW and
TABITHA HOSKINS, sued in her official
and individual capacities,
Defendants

Case No.: 17-cv-11067
Honorable Thomas L. Ludington

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT
JURY DEMANDED**

CLASS ACTION

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**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF
WITH MONEY DAMAGES FOR FOURTH AMENDMENT VIOLATIONS**

INTRODUCTION

1. The hue and cry of “that’s the way we’ve always done it” does not turn an unconstitutional activity into a constitutional one. During the relevant period, parking enforcement officers of the City of Saginaw regularly marked (i.e. vandalized) parked vehicles within its jurisdictional limits to obtain information—the amount of time—a vehicle is parked on a City street to ultimately issue a government sanction starting at \$15.00 and increasing from there. No law allows this local government or its parking enforcement officials to place anything—a mark or otherwise—on a private vehicle. Placing such on a private vehicle is the physical occupation of private property for the purpose of obtaining information, and is, under *United States v Jones*, an unconstitutional act when done without a warrant.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR is a resident of the County of Saginaw having received parking tickets with the use of marking 'chalk' placed on her vehicles by a parking enforcement officer with the City of Saginaw without permission or authority, or the existence of any exigent circumstances.

3. Defendant CITY OF SAGINAW is a municipal corporation formed under the laws of the State of Michigan.

4. Defendant TABITHA HOSKINS is a state actor under law serving as a City of Saginaw's parking enforcement official who is sued in her individual and official capacity.

JURISDICTION

5. This is a civil action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 seeking injunctive and declaratory relief together with monetary damages against Defendant CITY OF SAGINAW and Defendant TABITHA HOSKINS for violations of the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

6. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, which authorizes federal courts to decide cases concerning federal questions; 28 U.S.C. § 1343, which authorizes federal courts to hear civil rights cases; and 28 U.S.C. § 2201, which authorizes declaratory judgments via the Declaratory Judgment Act.

7. Venue is proper in this Court as Defendants conduct their business in the Eastern District of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

8. Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR owns or has owned two vehicles since 2014—a Toyota 4Runner and Mercury Mountaineer.

9. The Toyota 4Runner was registered with Michigan license plate number CFL0326

10. The Mercury Mountaineer was and is registered with Michigan license plate number BAS970.

11. In the period starting 2014 through the initial filing of the Complaint in this matter, Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR has received fourteen (14) parking tickets for allegedly exceeding the time limit of a parking spot.

12. Copies of these tickets are collectively attached hereto as Exhibit A1 through A14.

13. Each and every of these fourteen (14) parking tickets were issued by Defendant TABITHA HOSKINS, the most prolific issuer of parking tickets for Defendant CITY OF SAGINAW.

14. Each ticket was noted with a date and time Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR's Toyota 4Runner and Mercury Mountaineer was "marked"—the placement of a chalk-like substance on one of the four tires attached to Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR's vehicles.

15. Defendant TABITHA HOSKINS immediately photographed Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR's Toyota 4Runner and Mercury Mountaineer right after she placed a chalk-like mark upon Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR's vehicles.

16. Copies of those photographs (usually two or three in number) accompany most parking tickets attached hereto as Exhibit A1 through A14.

17. On information and belief, parking enforcement officials from Defendant CITY OF SAGINAW (including Defendant TABITHA HOSKINS) regularly and systematically use the placement of a chalk-like substance on one of the vehicles' four tires to surreptitiously obtain information to justify the issuance of numerous parking tickets throughout the territorial limits of the City of Saginaw.

18. It is the official custom and practice of Defendant CITY OF SAGINAW for its parking enforcement officials (including Defendant TABITHA HOSKINS) to use this methodology of placing a chalk mark on one of the four tires of vehicles to obtain information to justify the issuance of parking tickets throughout the territorial limits of the City of Saginaw.

19. After initially filing this lawsuit and with Defendants having actual knowledge of the *U.S. v. Jones* decision as pled in the Complaint, Defendant TABITHA HOSKINS issued Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR yet another parking ticket using the same systematic placement of a chalk-like substance on one of the vehicles' four tires of Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR's Mercury Mountaineer.

20. A copy of said ticket, assigned as Ticket No. 5020014187, is attached as **Exhibit D**.

21. As noted on Ticket No. 5020014187 (**Exhibit D**), Defendant TABITHA HOSKINS took three photographs; these will be obtained via discovery.

22. As further evidenced by the post-lawsuit issued parking ticket attached as **Exhibit D**, Defendants continue to operate in violation of the Fourth Amendment, *U.S. v. Jones*, and undertake ongoing conduct that is completely indifferent of the federal right to be free from violations of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

23. This action is brought by the Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR individually and on behalf of individuals during the relevant statutorily-limited time period who were subject to the unconstitutional methodology of the placement of a chalk mark on one of the four tires of vehicles to obtain information to justify the issuance of thousands of parking tickets through the territorial limits of the City of Saginaw.

24. The number of injured individuals who have been constitutionally injured is sufficiently numerous to make class action status the most practical method to secure redress for injuries sustained and class wide equitable relief.

25. There are clear questions of law and fact raised by Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR's claim common to, and typical of, those raised by the Class she seeks to represent.

26. The violations of law and resulting harms alleged by Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR are typical of the legal violations and harms suffered by all Class members.

27. Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR, as Class representative, will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class members and will vigorously prosecute the suit on behalf of the Class; and is represented by sufficiently experienced counsel.

28. The maintenance of the action as a class action will be superior to other available methods of adjudication and will promote the convenient administration of justice, preventing possible inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class and/or one or more of the Defendants.

29. Defendants have acted, failed to act, and/or are continuing to act on grounds generally applicable to all members of the Class, necessitating declaratory and injunctive relief for the Class.

COUNT I FOURTH AMENDMENT VIOLATION 42 U.S.C. § 1983

30. In 2012, the United States Supreme Court pronounced in *U.S. v. Jones* that the when, without a warrant, the government has "physically occupied private property for the purpose of obtaining information" when it "trespassorily inserted the information-gathering device" onto a vehicle, said actions violated the Fourth Amendment.

31. Under *U.S. v. Jones*, when the government physically occupies private property for the purpose of obtaining information, it is a search within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment requiring the issuance of a search warrant pursuant to law.

32. This legal obligation was made abundantly and sufficiently clear by the United States Supreme Court in *U.S. v. Jones*.

33. The decision of *U.S. v. Jones* provides the contours of a federally-protected right that is sufficiently clear so that every reasonable official, including Defendant TABITHA HOSKINS and Defendant CITY OF SAGINAW, would have understood that right as being established, at the latest, in 2012 and long before any tickets in dispute in this case were issued.

34. The present case involves governmental actors engaging in more than naked-eye surveillance of private property.

35. The surreptitious placement of chalk marks on private vehicles (without a valid warrant, consent of the owners, or exigent circumstances) undertaken to physically place a device on private property to gather information as well as conducting non-overt surveillance on the movement or non-movements of vehicles violates the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

36. The placement of chalk-like marks on private vehicles (without a valid warrant, consent of the owners, or exigent circumstances) undertaken to physically place an apparatus on private property to gather information as well as conducting surveillance on the movement or non-movements of vehicles is a policy, custom, and/or practice of Defendant CITY OF SAGINAW sufficient to impose damages and other relief pursuant to *Monell v. New York City Department of Social Services* and its progeny.

37. Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR and Class members have experienced constitutional and monetary harm by the unconstitutional processes and procedures undertaken by a policy, custom, and/or practice of Defendants.

38. The conduct of Defendants was reckless and undertaken with complete indifference to Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR's and the Class members' federal rights to be free from violations of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

RELIEF REQUESTED

39. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ALISON PATRICIA TAYLOR, on her behalf and on behalf of all defined Class members, respectfully requests this Court to—

- a. Enter an order certifying this case as a Class Action;
- b. Enter an order, pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act, declaring the conduct of Defendants as being unconstitutional;
- c. Enter an order for injunctive relief to halt the illegal processes and procedures of Defendants in violation of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

- d. Enter an order for damages in the amount of full refunds, with interest, of all fines obtained by Defendants by its illegal actions;
- e. Enter an order for an award of punitive damages;
- f. Enter an order for an award of actual reasonable attorney fees and litigation expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(h), and all other applicable laws, rules, or statutes; and
- g. Enter an order for all such other relief the court deems equitable.

JURY DEMAND

40. For all triable issues, a jury is hereby demanded.

Date: May 17, 2017

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

/s/ Philip L. Ellison
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned attorney of record, hereby certify that on the date stated below, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the ECF system which will send notification of such filing to all counsel or parties of record.

Date: May 17, 2017

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

/s/ Philip L. Ellison

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